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this difference in the gular plates may be due to age.

I add the measurements of the two specimens:

	Wisconsin	Pennsylvania
Length of carapace.....	169	114
Greatest width.....	123	87
Length of plastron.....	151	110
Greatest width.....	104	72

Certainly the small number of recorded specimens of this form from regions west of Ohio can be no true measure of its frequency. Is it not probable that there are very important facts concerning its habits that we have so far overlooked?

GEORGE WAGNER,
University of Wisconsin.

THE EGG LAYING OF AN ANOLIS IN CAPTIVITY

A rather emaciated specimen of *Anolis carolinensis* Cuvier obtained from a barker, was under observation in a small terrarium for about one month when the activity upon which these notes are based was witnessed.

About 7:30 A. M. on June 11, 1921, the specimen was noted to act in a most peculiar manner, such as burrowing her head in the soil of a small plant receptacle and moving about the cage in a very restless manner. At this time the writer was unfortunately called away for a few moments but is able to record the following from the report given by C. M. Breder, Jr. The Chameleon settled near the top of the cage, three feet grasping a twig tightly and the remaining hind leg stretching out freely in the air. The vent was widely distended and a white substance was protruding, the animal giving every evidence of straining. Shortly with a sudden convulsion an object was voided and on falling it struck a small stone with a click, and bounced to a considerable height. It was immediately recog-

nized as an egg. It measured 11 by 6 mm. and was a dead white with a rather tough shell and of a regular elipsoidal outline. The female evidenced considerable interest while the egg was removed for examination, twisting and craning its neck in a most curious and inquisitive manner. Then when the egg was returned and placed on top of the flower pot she made quite a commotion moving about near and around the egg. In the afternoon some leaf mould and sphagnum moss was placed on the earth and banked up around the egg for fear that it might be harmed if left entirely exposed. Later that day another egg was found near the first one which had probably been laid some time before. This was dark brown in color from resting on the soil and rather shriveled. It was then that a half made hole was observed, and the peculiar actions of this lizard two days previously were recalled when rather similar activity had been noted. By the time eight days had passed the second egg had assumed the appearance of the first, being shrunken and dark brown, having apparently likewise taken this color from the earth upon which it rested. In this manner the eggs finally shriveled away.

RUTH BERNICE BREDER,
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TOADS IN REGULATING INSECT OUTBREAKS

The importance of toads in assisting to check insect outbreaks was remarkably illustrated in Cache County, Utah, last August. The third brood of the sugar-beet webworm developed such proportions in the Benson district that many fields of beets were partly or wholly destroyed. As the webworms increased in number and size, however, natural enemies were attracted and did much to destroy the insects—but unfortunately not until great damage had been done. Among these enemies were astonishing num-